

# Bridgeport Evening Farmer

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## U. S. BATTLESHIPS AWAITING ORDERS TO GO TO MEXICO

Anti-Foreign Demonstrations, Directed Especially At Americans, Causes Alarm in Washington—Navy Commander at Vera Cruz Asks For Battleships, Which Receive Preliminary Orders to Prepare to Sail.

### PRESIDENT AND LANSING CONFER

Cornish, N. H., Aug. 10.—President Wilson was in communication today with Secretary Lansing regarding a request from Commander McNamee that a battleship squadron be sent to Vera Cruz to protect Americans and he was understood to be inclined to grant the request.

Washington, Aug. 10.—Anti-foreign demonstrations, directed especially against Americans, today caused Commander McNamee, of the naval office at Vera Cruz to ask the Navy Department to despatch a battleship squadron to Mexican waters at once.

The battleships Louisiana and New Hampshire, now at Newport, R. I., were ordered to prepare to leave at once. The warships are coaling and provisioning today. Final orders for sailing were held up, as the administration desires to do nothing that might embarrass the Pan-American conference who meet again tomorrow.

Should the emergency become pressing, the battleship Connecticut, now in Mexican waters, could be ordered to Vera Cruz. Such a trip would require two days, and the Connecticut could join Commander McNamee several days ahead of the New Hampshire and Louisiana.

The gunboat Marietta has been ordered to proceed from Progresso to Vera Cruz in order that there may be a ship at the disposal of the Brazilian and Guatemalan ministers who are leaving Mexico. It is assumed that the Louisiana and New Hampshire will be held at Newport for further orders.

Though it is understood that Commander McNamee's request for battleships was urgent, Admiral Benson, acting secretary of the navy, denied this contention that a squadron had been ordered to Mexican waters.

Admiral Benson and Leon Canova, chief of the Latin-American division of the state department, conferred concerning the reports that foreigners were in danger at Vera Cruz and then went to the office of Secretary Lansing. Admiral Benson said:

"No additional naval force has been ordered yet to go to Vera Cruz."

The conference with the secretary was brief. When Admiral Benson came out he said:

"I repeat that no additional forces have been ordered to Vera Cruz or to

## SUBMARINE IS SUNK BY AERO BOMB

Turkish Aeroplane Drops Bombs on Undersea Boat Near Bulair—All of Crew Lost When Submarine is Sent to Bottom.

Zeppelins Sighted Near Entrance to Zweider Zee, Flying Toward Scotland—Russian Fort is Captured By Teuton Armies.

Constantinople, Aug. 10.—A submarine of the entente allies was sunk near Bulair this afternoon by a Turkish aeroplane which threw bombs upon the craft. All the crew were lost.

Zeppelins Over Scotland? London, Aug. 10.—A Central News despatch from Amsterdam says that five Zeppelins were sighted this morning off Vlieland, near the entrance to Zweider Zee. They were taking a northwesterly course, in the direction of the Scottish coast.

Russian Fort Falls. Anti-foreign demonstrations in Vera Cruz were the subject of a lengthy cablegram received at the navy department today. Admiral Benson said the despatch told of speeches being made in front of public buildings and on street corners in an effort to incite the people against all foreigners, especially Americans. No acts of violence were reported.

Commander McNamee's report did not give details, but officials here believe the anti-American feeling which he reported is a direct outgrowth of the Pan-American negotiations in Washington for the adjustment of differences between the nations. Other developments in Mexico, such as Carranza's expulsion of the Guatemalan minister, and his differences with the Brazilian minister because the countries of both participated in the Pan-American conference are taken as evidence of Carranza's displeasure with the state of the United States has taken. Although there are other naval vessels in Mexican waters, the gunboats Sacramento, on which Commander McNamee has his flag, is the only naval vessel at Vera Cruz.

With the arrival of the Louisiana, the flagship of the fourth division of the Atlantic fleet, Commander McNamee. (Continued on Page 2.)

## Millions Of British Gold Shipped Here

"TREASURE TRAIN" WILL GO THROUGH THIS CITY.

Special precautions all along the New Haven Road have been made to protect the treasure train which left Halifax, N. S., early this morning for New York city, bearing millions of dollars worth of British gold. No definite time for the passing of this train through Bridgeport would be given out by the local railroad or express authorities, in accordance with the usual rule of secrecy which keeps the facts even from them until the train proceeded by a pilot engine is announced over the dispatchers wires as a special.

New York, Aug. 10.—Considerable mystery surrounds the shipment from England to this country of a large amount of gold, the sum being variously estimated at \$15,000,000 to \$25,000,000. The gold, which probably is in the form of American eagles, is being trans-shipped from Halifax, to which port it was taken by British steamer, presumably under government convoy, to this city by special train.

J. P. Morgan & Co. are the consignees but the bankers refuse to give any information regarding the transaction, stating that such details ought to come from London, where the shipment was arranged in response to the extraordinary exchange conditions between that center and this city.

At the sub-treasury it was admitted that a request had been received to take care of a large amount of gold which was on the way from Canada but the sum involved was not known. The American Express which will transfer the gold from Halifax to this city, declined to give any particulars of the shipment, on the ground that such a course would be unwise at this time.

Treasure Train Guarded. Bangor, Me., Aug. 10.—Guarded by a score or more heavily armed men a special train of seven steel baggage cars, said to contain a large amount of gold enroute from Halifax for New York, passed through this city today. None of the guards left the train during the brief stop here and railroad officials maintained the greatest secrecy regarding it. A pilot train preceded the special by about ten minutes.

## WILDER CONVICTS THREE UNION MEN ARRESTED FOR SPEAKING AT LOCO PLANT

## ALDERMEN BURY LABOR'S PROTEST AGAINST MAYOR

Scant Ceremony Accompanies Interment of Central Labor Union's Formal Remonstrance Against Interference With Free Speech and Communication Is Quickly Interred in Municipal Graveyard.

The Central Labor Union's formal and dignified protest, sent to the Common Council by an accredited committee of the Central Labor Union, met with scant consideration from Mayor Wilson and his strongly Republican

The protest was sent to the miscellaneous committee of the Common Council. When this announcement was made, grim smiles spread over the spectators familiar with the Common Council proceedings.

The miscellaneous committee, in city hall parlance, is the graveyard of the Common Council.

Whenever any matter comes up that the administration dislikes to have forced to an issue, it is shoved into the archives of the miscellaneous committee, rarely ever again to see the light of day.

So there lies the protest of the Central Labor Union, a body representing many thousands of organized workmen of Bridgeport, who cherish some regard for the traditions of the Constitution of Connecticut and of the United States and who always until now have enjoyed the right to speak freely on any matters concerning their welfare.

Here is the protest from the Central Labor Union, presented to the Common Council by Aldermen John M. Casey.

To the Board of Aldermen, Greeting:

On Thursday, Aug. 5, three members of the Central Labor Union of this city, namely Frederick Cederholm, George Bowen and Louis Nelson, attempted to hold a meeting of the employees of the Locomobile company on private property in the South End with the full consent of the agent of said property. Notwithstanding the fact that they had every legal and constitutional right to hold this meeting the men were immediately arrested and rushed to headquarters in the police automobile and held for trial. Now, gentlemen, of the board of aldermen, the members of organized labor in the city of Bridgeport demand that your honorable body take immediate steps to determine by what right the mayor of the city set aside the civil and constitutional laws of the community and substituted that of force.

Without question, this was the most flagrant and despotic outbreak of official anarchy that has taken place anywhere in this country as every unbiased witness admits there was not the slightest semblance of trouble and disorder, nor the intention on the part of any one to violate the laws of the city or state.

As the responsible legislative body of the city we demand that you take the necessary steps to restore to every citizen of this city the civil and constitutional rights that are guaranteed to him by both the state and national constitutions and which are held to be inviolate and to remove from office any officer or official that sets himself above the law of the land and substitutes the anarchistic principles of brute force in his or their ambitions to serve some special interest.

Hoping that this important matter will receive your immediate attention, we are,

Very truly yours,

Signed,

CARL LANG,

President Central Labor Union,

JAMES DUNN,

President Bldg. Trades Council,

CHARLES MOTTRAM,

President Metal Trades Council,

GEORGE SMITH,

JACOB MILEY,

HARRY WEBSTER,

Committee Central Labor Union.

## FACTORY COMMITTEE TAKES UP CONDITIONS AT A. & B. CO.

Activity of the Machinists' union to obtain an eight hour day and union wages began at the plant of the American & British Manufacturing Co., located at Crescent and Seaview avenues today, where a shop committee was placed in charge of affairs.

Throughout the big factory which was closed down today, the workers are now discussing plans for securing better conditions and more pay.

The American & British Manufacturing Co. is a constituent of the Industrial Union of Marine and Shipbuilding Workers of America. There are branches in New York and Providence and besides doing much government work large munitions contracts have caused the company to announce the building of another large plant in New Jersey.

The plant here which is divided in its work of manufacturing munitions of war employs about 300 men, a large number of whom are machinists. Some of the men here are being sent out for the United States government and in this department the men are working an eight-hour scale in accordance with United States requirements. In other sections of the plant, where mountain artillery and his guns are being turned out, it is claimed that the men in the eight-hour departments the full wage of 45 cents is not being paid and this feature is likely to be included in the demands that will soon be made upon President George W. Hoadley.

Business Agent George J. Bowen, of the Machinists' union, said that the situation that is likely to arise there, said:

"The American & British Co. has long been a sore spot in the breasts of machinists, for one-half of the factory might be working on an eight-hour schedule and the other half on longer time. We consider that it has been extremely unfair to its men in the past and they are now only seeking what should long since have been granted all the men in the factory."

President Hoadley of the company was in New York city today and not expected here.

Wait On Lake Plant.

A committee of the Machinists' union yesterday waited upon Commander Richard H. M. Robinson, general manager of the plant and presented demands for an increase in the wage of machinists which will amount to nearly 13 per cent. The demands made were varied because of the various rates paid for individual work. The demands aimed to bring all work

up to the rate of 45 cents per hour.

While the committee, headed by George Bowen, business agent of Local 39, I. A. of M., was courteously met, the Lake Co. official was unable yesterday to give a decisive answer and the matter has been left as it now stands pending the elapse of sufficient time. It is expected that the company will accede to the demands, as that company has been considered fair in its treatment of labor.

The Locomobile situation remains the same today as it did yesterday as the committee which visited President Samuel Davis, Jr., yesterday, will not return for an answer until Thursday morning.

It is expected that noon-day meetings will be held at the approaches to the plant during the interim.

Expect Quiet Week.

When asked if any further strikes might be called in this city during the week, officials of the labor union inquired that beyond the work now being done within the walls of factories in Bridgeport by the shop committees for better organization, little incident of note was likely to occur.

Of course, if discrimination is shown against any of our men, the action is automatic," said Bowen, "and the men in the shops affected will walk out without a strike order. This we cannot foresee nor prevent and it was such discrimination that caused the trouble at the Grunt Manufacturing Co. and the R. P. K. Pressed Metal Co.'s shops."

Further explanation of this statement showed that nearly every factory in this city had been organized to a greater or less extent and that committees of the machinists were quietly working for better organization. It is a custom of the organization that where such committees were arbitrarily discharged by their employers without just cause other than that they were talking "organization" other members of the union should at once walk out and strike without a vote being taken.

Johnston Due Here Tonight To Assist In 8-Hour Campaign

William H. Johnson, president of the International Machinists' Association is expected to arrive in Bridgeport this evening from Boston. He will remain here for several days supervising the details of eight-hour campaign in this city.

Amazing Decision of City Court Pleads Mayor's Right to Quell Riots As Excuse For His Impudent Invasion of Private Meeting of Workers, Though No Complaint At Any Time Has Been Made of Nature of Gathering.

## CEDERHOLM AND BOWEN PREPARE TO TAKE CASES TO HIGHEST TRIBUNALS

Won't Let Constitutional Right to Free Speech Be Jeopardized By Action of Mayor—Mayor's Republican Council Buries Central Labor Union's Protest Against His Conduct in the Miscellaneous Committee of Common Council.

Deputy Judge Frank L. Wilder filed with the city court today an amazing decision in which he finds guilty of breach of the peace the three members of the machinists' union, who, on private property, started to address a mass meeting of Locomobile employees, last Thursday, on labor conditions.

The decision plainly indicates the court's state of mind as to the impropriety of Mayor Wilson's action in attempting to gag the labor leaders.

Further indication of the court's view of the levity of the alleged breach of the peace is found in the fact that though a nominal penalty of a fine of \$1 and costs was imposed on each of the three men, the fine is remitted.

The three accused, Frederick Cederholm, George J. Bowen, and Louis J. Nelson, were arrested by Supt. of Police Eugene Birmingham on private property, Seaside court, near the Locomobile plant, for the use of which property they had obtained written permission from the agent.

Superintendent Birmingham acted upon the edict of Mayor Wilson that any man who began to speak on "labor conditions" should promptly be arrested. The labor union men were bundled into the police department automobile and rushed to police headquarters, held under \$1,000 bond, and charged, for want of something else, with "breach of the peace." Later the bonds were reduced to \$100 apiece, and the men were released.

The court's state of mind is indicated by the suggestion that the defendants might have desisted from speaking and then have brought a civil action against the mayor, and by the penalty of \$1 and costs, which is inflicted and suspended, with the remark that "this case is more or less in the nature of a test case."

The mayor's powers with respect to riots and tumults are invoked to give him a color of right on the private property on which the workmen of the Locomobile Company had assembled. It was noted by those familiar with these powers that the mayor had no complaint to make of the assemblage. It did not suppress it, but simply ordered the defendants not to make the speeches they were intending to make.

Union labor is too American to allow the inalienable right of free speech to be jeopardized by the whim of politicians and self-seekers. Promptly on the announcement of the decision, counsel for the labor leaders entered an appeal on behalf of Cederholm and Bowen. Nelson entered no appeal.

The appellants posted bonds of \$25 apiece for appearance in the court of common pleas.

Meanwhile, Mayor Wilson's strongly Republican board of aldermen has interred in that burying ground of all things distasteful to the administration—the miscellaneous committee—the protest of the Central Labor Union against Mayor Wilson's action, a protest that practically calls for impeachment proceedings. The Central Labor Union's committee speaks for many thousands of organized workmen of Bridgeport, who are wroth at the slight placed upon their communication and upon their accredited representatives.

Here is the complete text of Judge Wilder's decision:

"The accused is charged with the offence of breach of the peace, consisting of an attempt to speak in public in the presence of a large crowd of several hundred persons, and not far from a factory, where a majority of such persons assembled were employed, after having been forbidden to make such an address by the mayor of the city, acting through his deputy, the superintendent of police.

The powers of the mayor are found in Sections 38 and 39 of the charter of 1905:

"The mayor of the city shall be the chief executive officer thereof, and it shall be his duty to be vigilant and active in causing the laws to be executed and enforced within the city; he shall be the conservator of the peace within the city; and shall have power and authority, with force and strong hand, when necessary, to suppress all tumults, riots, routs and unlawful assemblies, and to arrest without warrant . . . . and he is also hereby authorized and empowered to enter any house, building, . . . or place in said city . . . . he shall command all such persons immediately to disperse, if in his opinion the good order of the city will be promoted thereby; and in case of refusal or neglect to obey such command, he is hereby authorized to commit any person or persons, so disobeying his orders, to the city prison with or without warrant, for a term not exceeding

24 hours; he shall and may exercise, within the limits of the city, all the powers given to sheriffs or other officers as provided by law. He may at all times, if he shall deem it necessary for the execution of the laws, require the aid of any sheriff, deputy sheriff, policeman, or freeman of the city, or any person in the city . . . .

If any person shall hinder, obstruct, resist or abuse the mayor in the execution of his office, or, when commanded to assist therein (being of sufficient age and ability), shall refuse or unreasonably neglect so to do, such offender shall pay a fine not exceeding \$100, or be imprisoned in the county jail not exceeding six months, or suffer such fine and imprisonment or both, at the discretion of the court which shall have cognizance of the offence."

Whether the mayor was or was not justified in preventing the accused from addressing the assembled crowd is not before this court for decision. If he has abused his authority, the civil courts have provided a complete remedy for the affected persons.

Breach of the peace is an offence both by the common law and by statute (171 N. Y. 429). "The public peace is that inviolable sense of security which every person feels and which is necessary to his comfort and for which government is instituted (54 N. Y. 25)."

"Breach thereof includes all (Continued on Page 2.)

## CALL FOR NEW BIDS TO BUILD LOWER BRIDGE

Bridge Commission Will Ask For Separate Bids for Integral Parts.

TRY TO KEEP TOTAL WITHIN \$400,000

Special Meeting of Commission in Common Council Chamber.

Because all bids were in excess of the \$400,000 bond-issue for the new Stratford avenue bridge, the commission under whose supervision the structure will be built, met at 2:30 this afternoon and voted to reject all bids received. There were only five bidders on the bridge and there are some 25 or 30 firms in the United States who make all kinds of bridges and who would like to have had an opportunity to bid on the proposed bridge.

Not because these firms did not bid on the bridge but because the commission feels that the bridge ought to be built within the appropriation, and without regard to what the Connecticut Co. will be called on to pay all bids were rejected, the certified checks which the contractors had submitted were ordered returned and Clerk Baldwin of the board of contract and supply was instructed to advertise for new bids.

He will ask for separate bids on the movable span, the superstructure and the approaches and other parts of the bridge and each contractor will be given opportunity to bid on each section. Three weeks' time will be given for the submission of the bids. The bridge commission met with Mayor Wilson and Engineer Griener at 11 o'clock today and then met in the common council chamber at 2:30 this afternoon.

Until today it was believed that Toole & Sunderland were the lowest bidders and that they would be awarded the contract. On the face of the figures as Secretary Blackham and Engineer Griener reviewed them this appeared to be the fact. At the meeting early today, however, the figures were reviewed before all members of the commission and at that time the plan to reject all bids and return the checks was decided on.

## SUES MOTORIST FOR INJURIES HIS BOY SUFFERED

Michael Nucci Brings Action Against Acme Ice Cream Co. Head.

SON'S LEG BROKEN WHEN CAR HITS HIM

Father Menaces Autoist With Iron Bar But is Restrained By Friend.

Suit for \$5,000 has been brought against Oscar Katznick, manager of the Acme Ice Cream Co. by Michael Nucci of Avon park for injuries received by his son when Katznick's car hit the boy.

It became known today, through the filing of the suit, that Katznick narrowly escaped serious injury himself after the accident when his life was threatened by Nucci, who armed with an iron bar, attempted to attack Katznick but was restrained by a friend.

Nucci and his 14-year-old son, Michael, Jr., were walking near the Avon park station at 5 o'clock on the afternoon of Sunday, August 1, when Katznick approached in a car, traveling eastward toward New Haven. The boy ran into the road and he was struck by the automobile, which tossed him five or six feet. He was picked up by Leroy Mix, of 3265 North Main street and was taken to the Bridgeport hospital in an automobile.

According to spectators, Katznick's car didn't stop until it had traveled several hundred feet. When the driver returned he was menaced by Nucci, but a companion with the latter stopped him from hitting Katznick with a bar.

Katznick went to Prosecuting Attorney Ivan Morehouse and asked for protection. Later Nucci went to him and said Katznick had been traveling about 30 miles an hour.

Young Nucci's right leg was fractured above his knee and he was severely bruised. His father retained Attorney Cyrus King and the latter has brought \$5,000 suit for damages.

WEATHER FORECAST

Fair tonight and tomorrow. Northerly winds.